

Russell

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1820's

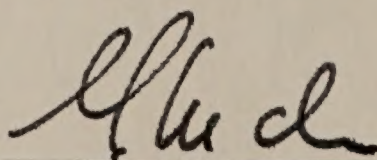
BINDER'S NOTE

Author: Journal
Title: Ship Russell
Place and date: 1822

Condition when received: Loose uncovered pages, worn, torn and stained.

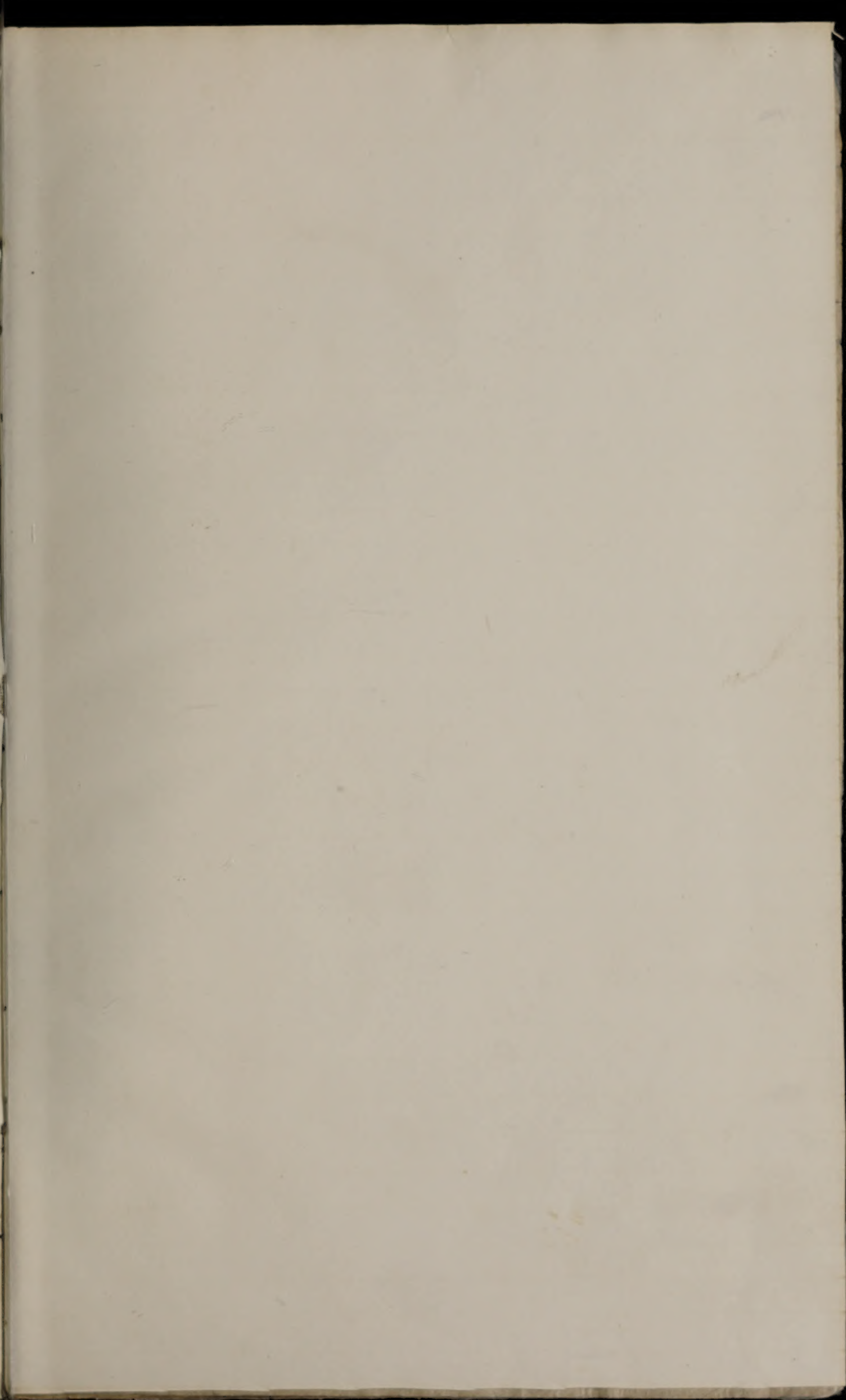
Work performed: Disassembled, cleaned, reduced stains, deacidified, mended and reinforced pages with Japanese tissue as necessary. Resewed as a single signature pamphlet and covered with boards and linen.

Signed



George M. Cunha

Nov. 8, 1967



at 2 P.M. we came too of the town &
sent the Boats on shore - The town
consists of about 20 huts built of rough
unfired stone more resembling hencels
than dwellings for beings - the Inhabit-
ants are all of them Black & were most of
them naked - they have a small Post
on which they raised the Portuguese
Flag when they saw us approach the shore
We lay off & on 2 days during which
time we bought some Hogs Goats Pou-
ltry & a few oranges on the shore
squares away for Cape Horn -
From the 10th to the 24th we had very
disagreeable weather frequent & heavy
squalls of rain accompanied with some of the
wind & lightning - On the 25th crossed the
Equator the weather being remarkable
pleasant - we had no shooting going on
as is customary but in the evening the
crew had quite a merry time on the
occasion - During the remainder of the trip
we had nothing remarkable except being
pleasant weather.

November 1820

November commenced with pleasant weather. I saw a number of Fur back whales & Black Fish. lowered the boats for the latter but did not kill any of them. On the 13th in lat 35. I spoke the Brig Amiable Polina of — 10 days from Rio De La Plata with a cargo of Rice. On the 20th experienced a very heavy gale of wind — at 11 P.M. while lying to windward three stay sails & sea boards on our starboard waist which carried away part of the bulwarks & rail stove the mast but the mast was turned up over the try works & also the stern boat slightly & left nothing of the foremast boat but the stern & stern post hanging by the car-tackle all hands were called & for a few minutes the decks presented rather a dismal scene — some shrouds & spars that had been lashed in the starboard waist together with a cask of water ~~was gone~~ had got adrift which for some time was unmanageable to secure we however succeeded — we then hoisted the

November 1820

3

main top sail & set it close reef which
kept her head a more to the sea &
although the gale continued with
violence untill sunrise we rode it
out without sustaining any further
injury. the next day the gale abated
so that we were able to make sail
in the afternoon saw a ship to wind-
ward - on the 22 spoke the ship
Whisper of New Bedford capt. A. Clark
bound round Cape Horn in a whale
ing - kept company with her 5 days
on the 26th we got soundings on the
Brazil Banks in 55 fathoms water
the same day had a severe gale of
wind Lat 44° 44' & the weather cold
the remainder of November we had
very cold disagreeable weather.

December commenced with pleasant
weather & a fair wind - on the 5th saw
the Island of Staten Land - it had
a very barren appearance for it was
covered with snow although mid-
summer.

December 1820

On the 11th we were in lat 50 South Diego
Ramirez bearing N = here we had had
winds which obliged us to lay too far & 4
& 5 days together the weather being extreme-
ly cold with frequent squalls of Hail & snow
made it very disagreeable - we however had
one thing in our favour which was long
days - the sun rose at 2 o'clock & 50 minutes
& set at 9 o'clock & ten minutes & any
part of the night we could see to read the
smallest print on deck - From the 11th to
the 25th we had all kind of weather but good
for the days we did not make but 10 degrees
of Lat - we saw plenty of Fur seals & many
Whales but no sperm - we also saw great num-
bers of porpoises off the Cape & frequently
caught them - their flesh resembles that of
& when well cooked is equally as good & full
steakable - & their manners can not be distin-
guished from a hog - the 25th being Christmas
as we had nothing remarkable - The remain-
der of December we had rather better weather
& began to think of whaling

January 1821

January commenced with pleasant weather & fair wind in the morning sent up the top gallant yards fore & aft here the weather began to grow more moderate as we got further to the Northward & all hands were busily employed in fitting the Ship for pleasant weather & whaling on the ^{new} discovered land on the coast of Chile supposed it to be St. Marys the same day sent up the royal masts & rigged out the Sprit sail ran - On the 3rd got the anchors on the lines expecting to go in to Valparaiso - at 9 a m. in but saw sperm whales lowered the boats & but after then at 10 the main boat got fast to one - The Capt went up & killed him at 12 men went got him alongside the ship & began to cut him in got the ~~latter~~ blubber off the body by sunset except about 10 barrels which sunk with the ~~car~~ carcass owing to the fogel slipping out while hoisting in a piece - next morning got the head in & began to try & trying it was indeed to those of the crew that were not used to it

January 1821

fore by the time we had finished there was not one of us that did not wish himself any where but on board a whaling ship. On the 7th finished boiling the whole produced 66 barrels of oil this had alone made 28 barrels 16 of which we baited out of a cavity in the upper part of it with a bucket. On the 8th at daylight saw the land off Valparaiso run in for it with a light breeze - at 1 o'clock P.M. spoke the Ship John Jay of Nantucket Capt Bunker coming out of the harbour - she had been 28 months out & had taken but 500 barrels of oil & was homeward bound - at 3 we came to anchor of the town in 20 fathoms water.

There was one English Ship of War & about 50 sail of merchantmen lying in the harbour. Valparaiso port or bay on the Coast of Chili is on the West Coast of South America - it is 2 leagues W. N. W. from Cape Caracoma & may be known by a large Rock or small Island 3 leagues S. E. by W. from the point of Angels point which is the west point of the Port.

January 1821

The bay is about four miles wide & is very
sheltered by four promontories to the north
to the south wind. Its lat is 33.5 S
& long 71.31 W. The town is situated
at the foot of a mountain & extends 2
miles S & W along a narrow beach.

The houses are built chiefly of large
broken tile which they take in the
land - most of them are but one story
high & are very little notable
in their construction. There is three
conspicuous forts one on point of the
town one on the right hand the other
on the left is more visible. The town has
the air more strong & fresh the ship
got some potatoes & other vegetables & the
to make a voyage to see in quest
of a new settlement in the afternoon
at sunset leaving four & a half standing
in company the land - we then to the north
ward & continued for 5 days but saw nothing
but water until the 9th when we
sighted a number of islands at 2 PM. we
went 2 boats on shore on the purpose of
cave to off our baggage & to look up

Monday 18th

They arrived at night in the vicinity of
the island of about 24
leagues which they had killed in shore
from the Southern side appears like a
small house but the entrance is
narrow & is reached from it by a very nar-
row reef which crosses it nearly into
two like the lower entrance to land
commencing from the reef & joining the
entrance of the water. A remarkable
small rock is also off the S.W. end which
is most peculiar & looks like a small
island - It is in lat 25-14 Long 79-23
to 25-15 - The distance is in lat 26-19
Long 79-6 to 9-15 is leagues dist from Delly
From thence we stood to the Southern &
Westward - On the 25th in lat

we then saw Whales landed the boats &
started the men who at 4 hours but they were
coming so fast that we were unable to come
up with them so gave up the chase &
returned to the ship. - The remainder of
the morning we had every pleasant weather
& all hands were busily employed in
towing the rigging & hunting the whales
so that the night being very bright we
saw

February 1821

February commenced with the pleasant weather -- On the 3rd in lat 58° long 125° W at 7 am saw sperm whales, lowered the boats & after rowing about 3 miles fastened to two & killed them by 9 o'clock. Then the men cabled along side the shells & began to cut them in by 6 pm finished cutting & began to boil -- On the 5th in lat 58° 30' long 125° 13' W while boiling saw a large school of sperm whales we went amongst them with the boats & each fastened to two or three times but by some mistake the iron's dramed & we only succeeded in killing one small calf which did not make more than 5 barrels -- then threw to the ship & cut him in -- In the afternoon saw Whales to leeward -- lowered the boats & rowing among them the smallest boat fastened to a small one which began to pull him -- the waist boat fastened to a larger one which men the men about 40 miles to windward & with such cety that they were unable to follow him -- he then turned round & ran

Wednesday 4th 21

at 10 AM. I went to the shore in the
act of landing. I was in a state of
anxiety with the fear that the crew
were forced to abandon ship. I was
certain that the boat had that was
continually running. The boat was
in the shore & was in a large cove
surrounded by mountains. I had
been together with the others but
large side the ship. It being very
dark at night. The boat was
in a very low position. The next
day at the night in the morning on the
morning of the 5th for the sea was so high
that the water was so high that we had
a large boat in existing in a few
minutes might go forward. On the 5th
at 9 PM finished trying for the
4th finished trying down. The boat
was broken 12 barrels. The largest
made 60 can be at 5 PM in the
at 10 PM the ship. William & Olga
over the ship. Capt. Perdue & were the

March 1821

There is a Bay on the west Side of the Island lat $19^{\circ}28'$ N long $155^{\circ}58'$ W it has anchorage in 13 fathoms water over a sandy bottom about a quarter of a mile from the shore. The South point of the bay bears S by E & the North point $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N - it is about a mile in depth & is called Kanakakoo Bay - On the 31st spoke the Ships Washington of Nantucket Capt. Swanwick & William Rotch of New Bedford Capt. John the former 15 months out 1200 barrels the latter 18 months 1600 barrels - they were both in quest of the Bay & we all men rowed to the landward of the Island in company where we were becalmed four days drifting about at the mercy of a strong current - During the time several fishing canoes came along side with natives in them but they spoke no English & were otherwise so uninteresting that we could gain no information

April 1821

tion respecting the bay - we also met
on shore with the boats several times
but to no purpose - on the 4th of April
a canoe came alongside the vessel
with a native that could speak
some English - he informed us that
it was difficult to obtain water at this
place as well as potatoes & other ve-
getables, there being none raised there
was consumed by the inhabitants
we accordingly shaped our course for
Anahoe an Island about 50 leagues to
the west - On our passage saw the Island
of Chooee Attoo & Rana - On the 8th
came to anchor off the harbour of Anahoe
- there being generally a breeze blowing
out of the harbour & the channel being
very narrow we were not able to get
in that night - The next morning at
daylight we weighed anchor it being in the
day calm & were soon in over the bar
with two launches with about 50 soldiers
each - Two frigates in the harbour
the Russian Frigate & the American - two

April 1821

Two whalers the *Maro* & *Spurno*
of Nantucket the Capt. Allen 16 months
out 1500 barrels the latter Capt. Burdett
7 months out 200 barrels & several India
men besides vessels belonging to the
King - The Island of Uakoo is 7 leagues
dist from Morotai - the bay is formed by
the N & W extremities into which
a fine river enters itself through
a deep valley - but it is very inconvenient
for procuring water - It is very
high land & affords anchorage in lat
21° 23' N long 157° 51' W - The Inhabit
ants of these Islands of which there about
20 thousand on Uakoo are of a dusky cop
per colour rather above the middle stand
we the limbs well proportioned & in
many of them have the European features
- Their dress consists of a strip of cloth
made of the bark of a tree which they
go round their waist or over their
shoulders in the form of a mantle
their principal food is Taro & banana fish

April 1821

The characteristics of the Natives of these Islands are friendship & hospitality particularly towards one another & I have seen them share their last meal with an entire stranger. - They are extremely fond of smoking. Although one pipe serves for twenty of them & whenever happens to pass when it is lit must stop & take a friendly whiff. Their chief amusement is a grand dance which is held every afternoon for the entertainment of the King & his wives, two or three of these sects I had the pleasure of seeing - There were about 200 girls exclusive of spectators assembled in an inclosure of about an acre & fantastically dressed with garlands of flowers round their heads & wreaths of greenery round their waists - They form themselves in rows to the number of 20 the Royal Family seated in front

April 1824

& began to chant a song at the same
time making singular gestures, turn-
ing their bodies in different directions,
extending their hands & shaking their
sides. They sang thus with the men
into which were about 20 men, the be-
ing all together & sometimes ^{with the women} ~~and~~
~~very~~ The dance on the islands was
various & of two sorts from 18-20 to 24
or 25 to 30, 35 to 40, 45 to 50, 55 to 60, 65 to 70, 75 to 80, 85 to 90, 95 to 100. The
men & women gave them the name of
Laka, Laka-Ekaka - Kaka - Chaka -
Laka - Laka - Laka - Laka - Laka - Laka -
One name of the dance & the other -
The singing of these islands & the name
and content of these the high place
was a very low one, but the
with a small table on it, and the
was a very low one, but the
are lay in the harbor, of which
the day before, there were no more, the
the water was full of water, & the
of the day, and the day before, all

April 1821

On the 23rd of April weighed anchor in company with the Spermo & put to sea taking our course for Japan - we had the N E trades very strong for 15 days. On the evening of the 23rd we were surrounded with Sperm whales we accordingly took in sail & hove too during the night but saw nothing of them in the morning - On the 13th of May in the

saw a school of whales however the boats in company with the Spermo & Hills & at ten o'clock to a school of whales & came to the Spermo it being as long with the Spermo there one boat took in shore on the 14th finished cutting - On the 15th at sunset saw the same whales but did not see them in the morning - On the 17th finished stowing down - had squally weather - On the 18th saw whales behind the boats in company with the Spermo & observed them

May 1821

about as under firing ~~they~~ they were
too far from us to give up the chase & so
went to the ship. - On the 19th we sailed
at daylight toward the boats & with our
small row - at 9 o'clock the same morning
divided the boats & with 6 toward 2 of them
to our ship & 4 to the Spirit - soon af-
ter the wind springing up & blowing by
the point below. - On the 20th the gale abated so
that we were able to cut the whale
in 2 hours & on the 21st finished the
23 finished hauling & began to stow away
Lat 34.32 N Long 172.30 W - on the
21st saw a large whale toward the boats
& started to him but in a few minutes
could hear him - the men tried to
make his escape - the same day with
two small ones & then turned to our ship
On the 22nd saw more whales while cutting
in set the signal for the Spirit to surround
us but a thick fog came up & we lost
sight of them - In the afternoon the Spirit

May 1821

of the Spermo^{in a small bay} & did not see her again until
on our passage to Wauchoo - had some weather
during the night which obliged us to put
the fire out several times - On the 26th clear
& very pleasant - saw whales put off & with
one which made 20 blb - on the 28th fine
iced Boiling - On the 29th while standing
down - saw a large whale put off & fol-
lowed to him - but a heavy swell came
up before we were able to kill him -
it obliged us to cut the line & return
to the Ship - On the 30th in lat 34° 45'
long 172° 14' we saw 10 numbers of large
whales put off & after chasing them for
or five hours the star-board boat got along
side of one but in the act of fastening
he struck her with his flukes & stove her
so badly that we were obliged to take the
men out of her & tow her to the ship
9 June
~~The morning~~ commenced with pleasant
weather & fresh breeze - On the 3rd saw
whales put off & killed ~~the~~ ^{one} and the

June 1821

Produced 40 bbls in the afternoon
from the 3^d to the 11th we had some
galeys rather - On the 12th experienced a very
heavy gale of wind which lasted with
violence for 19 hours - On the 15th saw whales
bowed the boats & killed 2 which were 45
bbls - The next day cut them in - had some
gales with a high sea running - On the
23rd saw a large sperm whale close to the
Ship but owing to a thick fog which sur-
rounded us did not lower for him - On the
24th we rounded the point & ran as far to the
Northward as the lat 46 but finding nothing
but a perpetual fog which for most of
the time prevented us from seeing but
a mile from the Ship - we were induced to
return to our old ground where we got
our first whale in lat 35 - On the 28th
in lat 37.7 N - saw sperm whales but after
trying with the boats but they, growing so
fat to understand that we were not able to
overtake them - July commenced with the
usual weather.

July 1821

In the ^{4th} ice cruise in lat 36.41 long
170. E. upward of 25 thousand miles
from home & at least 1500 miles from
any land - in the morning the crew
all of them being on speckles not hav-
ing seen the spot of a sperm whale for
a fortnight - our Capt being part of a
quaker the anniversary of American
Independence was like to pass off very dull -
had not a school of sperm whales
come in sight in the afternoon which
changed the scene - materially - we
boarded the boats & went among them
with alacrity expecting to celebrate the
Day in a manner agreeable to our
~~not~~ situation - but an accident happened
which soon frustrated our plans - the
main boat fastened to a small whale &
in the act of towing him he struck
her with the stern with his flukes
& in an instant made a complete wreck
of her - he then shot a head & gave
her the second blow under the bows

July 1821

with which obliged the crew to leave her
with all possible dispatch the stern boat
havent being fortunately near. Pushed up
the river & took to the stern boat
the launch went along side the
hull which lay spouting with as much
composure as if nothing had happened
& killed him with a single lance - we
at him along side the ship together with
the stern boat about 8 o'clock in the
evening - the boat steerman got his leg con-
siderably hurt by a splinter - which was
the only one that received any material
injury - The next morning cut him in
in the afternoon saw more whales landed
the boats & killed 2 of them - we also landed several
live ones which went off spouting blood
& which we had every reason to believe would
not live long - might coming on we were not
able to keep the skin of them - The next day
at 2 P.M. saw a dead whale hauled the boat
& towed him along side the ship - at sunset
saw another hauled at a boat & being
at him along side the ship who

July 1821

On the 13th the wind shifted from S.W.
where it had been blowing for three weeks
with out intermission - to N.W. - in the
afternoon squared the yards & stood to the same
ward: On the 14th at 6 A.M. saw whales
loosed the boats & killed 3 of them - towed
them to the Ship & by night had them cut
in & began to boil - On the 15th had a gale of
wind which obliged us to put out the fires
The next morning cleared away pleasant saw
a large whale put off & listened to him with
two boats before we were able to lunge him he
started to windward & ran about 20 miles ~~with~~
with such velocity that we were not able to get
fairly along side of him once - for upwards of
an hour we were out of sight of the Ship - after
being lost to him about 3 hours during which
time he baffled our utmost skill in attempting
to get along side of him we thought it ex-
pedient to try some new method to stop his
head way - we accordingly hauled up as near as
we could without his perceiving us & set to

July 1821

meeting his flukes with the boat board
which soon produced the desired effect - after
five or six severe wounds he stopped short
& began to fight - we then went along side
of him with all three boats & in about
half an hour turned him up - at 12 m
noon had him cutled along side the ship
in the afternoon cut off the head &
bore in the blubber - in the evening a gale
of wind sprang up which lasted with violence
48 hours we reefed out the head the length
of 2 hawsers & rode it out quite comfort-
able - On the 18th the gale abated & we were
in the head - had rainy disagreeable weather
for two days - On the 20th in lat 35° N long
169° E saw whales, lured the boats & chased
them about three hours but they were going
so fast to windward that we could not
overtake them - so gave up the chase & we returned
to the ship - On the 21st saw a small whale
lured the boats & killed him - The next
day saw more whales lured the boats &

July 1821

killed two small ones & towed them to the
Ship - in the afternoon cut them in -
it being very rainy, did not begin to ho
il that night - On the 27th saw whales
around the boats & chased them about 10
miles but without success - On the
29th saw a large whale the wind blow
ing a gale accompanied with rain & fog
we however lowered the boats & after a
severe engagement which lasted about
three hours killed him & towed him to
the Ship - he proved to be the largest
whale we got the voyage - his jaw me
asured 18 feet in length & had 28 teeth
in it which measured 13 inches in len
th & weighed 2 pounds each - On the 3rd of
August saw whales lowered the boats &
killed one that produced 25 blbs - On the
4th saw whales but on account of the rain
did not lower for them - On the 6th saw

August. 1821

Whales lowered the boats & killed one that
produced 20 blbs - From the 6th to the 14th the
same whales every day & in the time
killed some of which produced 6 blbs
On the 8th the Stanton boat got badly
struck by a whale after they had got him
to spouting blood & the crew must have
perished on the wreck had not the Capt
by a mere accident discovered them
from mast head when they were 4 miles
to windward & in a helpless situa-
tion - On the 15th in lat 36..30.. & long ~~166~~
166 E spoke the Ship William Rotch Cap
+ John then 21 months out 4900 blbs want
ed 40 blbs more had lost a few most home killed
by a whale - kept coming with her 5
days - On the 18th same whales put off & got
two of them carried over to the Rotch which
filled their lost cask - On the 20th they hoisted
their Ensign at their Mizzen peak killed
away & shaped her course for Home - the
next day same whales put off & killed
3 small ones - On the 23rd same whales

August 1821

large whales but off & killed one that
produced 60 blbs the next day cut off the
head & bore in the blubber. Through
the much difficulty the wind blowing
a gale - the next day began to hail tho
ugh the wind blew with violence & the
Ship rolled her plank sheers under
almost every roll - On the 26th the
whales chased & we bore in the head - On
the 29th saw whales toward the boats
& killed 4 of them at 12 meridian had
them cabled along side the Ship at
2 PM began to cut & at 6 PM them
all cut in - On the 31st we were in lat
34.30 N & long 166.10 E One year out
with 1300 blbs of Spermaceti oil on board
& through the mercy of God all hands
in good health - the same day got 2 whale
s which produced 18 blbs each - On the
5th saw whales toward the boats & chased
them about 4 hours but without
success.

September 1821

On Sunday the 9th while lying too under
a close reefed main top sail the wind be-
coming a gale - saw Whales - the wind
was clear away the boats though it was
as with difficulty that we got them clear
of the ship without starting them
the sea run very high & for about
3 hours they baffled our utmost skill
in attempting to fasten - we at last
got fast to one with the barbed boat
bald up & gave him a lance when in an
instant he raised his flukes & struck
them across the bows of the boat & made
a complete wreck of him - we im-
mediately cut the line & bore it on
aboard we then stopped the worst of the
leak with our jackets as well as we co-
uld & by getting it & boiling incessantly in
the iron kettles kept it from above water till
the ship run down to us - we had given
the whale his death wound & in a few
minutes he turned up - the ship had
been towed him a long way the ship.

September 1821

It may not be amiss to mention that when we left Uadivoo for the Coast of Japan we took with us some of the natives & as we were getting whales almost every day they proved of infinite utility to us - besides with a large share of ready wit they united a not unalacracity which frequently afforded us a kind of amusement - The youngest was about 14 years in the vessel about 20 - On the 10th some whales put off & got 2 which produced 20 bbls each - On the 14th saw whales put off & got 2 which together produced 70 bbls the same night while Boiling one of the Sandwich Islanders fell overboard we immediately backed the main top sail & prepared to lower a boat but after passing under the Ship's counter he fell unawares by carrying a bit of the rudder being & was taken in to the Cuban minders As the winter season drew near the weather which was bad at best

September 1821

began to grow more - accordingly on the
19th we squared the yards & shaped our
course for the Sandwich Islands - having
arrived on the coast of Japan ^{4 days the trail} during
which time we took in 12 blb of sperm
oil - On the 21st saw whales behind the
boats & killed one which produced 80 blb
The remainder of September we had very
calm weather so that for 5 days we had
not wind enough to carry us 5 miles
October commenced with pleasant weather
- On the 10th at daylight saw a sail to
windward at 10 AM she ran down to us
she proved to be our old consort the *Shrimp*
of *Nantucket* Capt. Bunker - they had
seen plenty of whales but had taken
but 700 blb - She was bound to the Sand-
wich Islands & we kept company - the
next day saw whales behind the boats
in company with the *Shrimp* & chased
them a least 10 miles - but the weather

October 1821

being squally & the whales going fast
we were obliged to give them up - On the
17th saw whales round the boats in com-
pany with the Spermos & killed 2 whi-
ch together produced 16 blbs carried them
both to the Spermo - On the 21st at 8 a
m discovered the Island of Uafoo - & as
it was the first land that we had seen for 6
months & 2 days every countenance beam-
ed with sensations of pleasure - in the after-
noon we got becalmed under the lee of the
Island - we however sent the cables &
got every thing in order for coming to
anchor - The next day we had so little
wind that we were not able to get in
On the 23rd we took a light breeze more-
over & came to anchor outside the bar.
The next morning it being calm we
weighed anchor & were bound in - found
lying in the harbour the ship.

October 1821

Columbus of Nantucket Capt. & G. J. G.
from the Coast of Japan 16 months
out 1200 lbs of Spermac Oil - The Ship
William & John bound to come to us -
The Briggs & Diller from the 16th
the West coast of America bound to
Santo Domingo - On the 28th arrived the
Ship Globe of Nantucket Capt. & G. J. G.
16 months out with 1200 lbs of
Spermac Oil - had lost 1/2 one fathom &
had killed by a whale - We received
our Ship took in a quantity of potatoes
two Squashes, two goats & 200 lbs of
tea - On the 18th of November we
drove anchor in company with the
Spermac men out of the harbor
& shaped our course for the coast of
California - The next day saw whales
we put off & killed one which had
need be left to exchange of a ton. At
the head which we cut a night being

(November 1821

noon. The land at sunset & the wind
blowing a gale on shore - The Sper-
mo killed one the same day which pro-
duced 20 blb - The remainder of No-
vember we were steering to the North
ward - consequently had nothing in-
teresting except a bad weather.

On the 2nd of December in lat 34
& some whales found the boats in some
danger with the Spermo &, ordered
to throw of them but the wind blow-
ing a gale & the sea running very
high we were obliged to cut our lines
& ~~return~~ return to the Phil.

The next day the wind killed a head & blew
a gale for 7 days accompanied with very
heavy squalls of rain so that for most part
of the time we were forced to under a close
reefed main top sail - On the 10th the wind
killed so that we were able to steer any

December 1821

storm - On the 18th day experienced a very
 heavy squall which obliged us to take
 in all sail & leave two miles. The pilot
 boat company ship not being prepared
 for it was knocked down on her beam
 ends & had most of her sails split &
 otherwise damaged in such a manner
 as the lot of 20 North whigs is found to
 be there. Almost equal to the storm
 on the 18th we then to the 18th & 19th have
 fair wind so fresh that we were sailing
 under a close reef. Remain aboard & re-
 fresh will be 2 days together - On the 19th
 the weather moderated. The observed lat-
 itude 32 15 N long 127 16 W On the 22nd
 discovered the Island of Good Hope
 so called from its resembling the Island of
 good Hope in the West Indies on its
 point of landward - The next day we
 were still to see down for the Island

December 1821

in company with the Thermo - at
2 PM lowered the boats & went on shore
for the purpose of fishing - but not find-
ing any we went on the rocks & killed
about 20 seals - at night returned to the
ship with their skins - The Island of Ga-
deloupe is in lat 29° 12' N long 118° 22'
W - It is about 16 miles in length &
rises in one continued mountain to
a peak of immense height - we found
a quantity of Pumice stone which
induced us to think the Island volca-
nic - as we had no further business here
we repaired the yards & stood to the S -
On the 28th at daylight I discovered the
Mount of Lazarus on the coast of Ca-
libouana - at sunrise saw whales near
the boats from both Ships & after chas-
ing them 10 hours ^{without success} returned to the Ship
hungry & fatigued without success

January 1822

near the west coast of Mexico - The long-
est of these Islands is about 5 leagues long
the middle Island about 3 & the smallest
not quite 2 leagues - The largest is in lat
21° 30' N & long ~~107~~ 107° 46' W - On the 10th
at 1 P.M. the Ship Thames of London
left London 9 months out with 300 lbs
of oil - at night parted with her - On
the 12th at 6 A.M. saw two ships about 12
miles to leeward - we immediately squa-
re away in order to run down to them - after
standing towards them about half an ho-
ur we discovered that they were an the
in manoeuvring for whales - we ac-
cordingly hauled a wind in order to get the
best chance - in a few minutes the ship
was off & left her partner - in coming
near them we discovered three boats
fast to a large whale which was running
them very fast to windward - we stood on
till we brought the boats about half a
mile to windward & the ship a boat &

January 1822

Under the command of us - The whale had
been harassed some time & stopped to
extricate himself - he had
come up under one of the boats broke
her in two & scattered the crew in differ-
ent directions - one of the remaining
boats cut from the whale & picked up
the men the other. We got & set the
wage for assistance - immediately
lowered the bar-boat & went to the
former went to the whale, the latter
to the storm boat - they were very
glad to see us though we were weary
& they English men for by that time
other. There was about 5 miles to be
run which was considered very ~~an~~ assent
ance for in that quarter impractic-
able & we rowed a long time the whole &
gave him a bounce he immediately
turned around & though we exerted
might to cut manœuvre him - he
did pass through the boat & store had
considerable crew - were staying at the

January 1822

Bole with a jacket & soon turned him
up - The boats belonged to the Anthony
Henry of London Capt Gibson 15 mon
ths out with 1200 bls of oil & the ship
is they had been in company with the
Thames - that we parted with the day
before - At night we left them & stood to
the S.W. - On the 18 spoke the ship
Thames of London 14 months out with
1000 bls of oil had lost one of her most
hands killed by a whale - On the 20th
at 8 P.M. saw the Island of Socorro - the
first through the day, with a light
breeze & at night bore too about 5
leagues to the S.W. of it - The next
morning at daylight made sail & run
down to the Island - At 4 P.M. came to off the
Island & went on shore in quest of wood
we found a small cluster of shrubs
near the landing place - which we cut
down & brought to the ship - The
next day we went on shore for the purpose

January 1822

proc'd fishing & caught a quantity of
different kinds - some of them we cooked on
the beach which made a delicious meal

The Island of Socorro is in lat 18° 48' N &
long 110° 10' W 90 leagues or 22 ^{1/2} miles South
from Cape Corrientes on the W Coast
of Mexico - it is 16 leagues from Pto
W N W & about 3 leagues from the

almost entire mountain which
can be seen 20 leagues at sea & falls
gradually on the S side - at night we
saw many stars & stars to the S. W. - On

the 26th in lat 16° N saw a whole school of sperm
whales - we put off & killed 5 which together
produced 85 lbs most of the time while
we were boiling the for the weather was

calm & so calm that we could not stand
on deck without shivering - From the
27th of January to the 18th of February we
had no very remarkable success excepting

by netting which generally occurs in

February 1822

the Equator. - On the 16th we crossed the Equator the third time the voyage all smooth. - On the 21st spoke the Ship. A scho of Old Town Capt. Henry the man there with 800 bbls of oil - concluded to be company with him & sail for the Island of St. Cairns for the purpose of refreshing - from the 22nd of January to the 7th of March we had nothing remarkable - On the 8th at Daylight discovered St. Cairns Island having 8 Sigs & 6 Pleagres dest - we made sail & stood for it with a light breeze in company with the scho. - at 10 am a boat came along side with 7 men in it all neatly clad in the ^{they} hailed us in good English & welcomed us to the ^{Island} American state - Their boat being in a very leaky condition we hoisted it in & our carpenter repaired it for them they brought us some bananas plantains coconuts & melons & informed us that there was no more within the Island

March 15th 1829

At noon our Capt. inquired of them to come
on board him but they refused to do any thing
saying him it was their last day &
that they had time in a week or so to do so.
They strictly abstain from food of any kind.
In the afternoon the Capt. with three of
the crew went on shore & staid during the
night as there was no anchorage we
were obliged to stand off & on with the
island during the night & they remained
very heavy squalls of rain. In the morn-
ing the boat returned with news
of a pleasing account of their recep-
tion by the inhabitants & also the
sad situation of the village. The 9th & 10th
passed much as the 8th excepting that
of the crew were there as before &
returned with game. The 11th however
was much the same. On the 12th I went
on the Capt. & three of the crew for
the first time.

March 1822

as there was but one landing place on the whole Island & that very difficult access we were obliged to accept the offered service of one of the Islanders who rowed to us out from the reef & piloted us in - we then ascended a very steep hill whose summit was about 400 feet above the surface of the water by means of steps dug in the earth & the shrubs which grew on each side the path - we were met by at the top by some girls & boys who gave us some Cocoa nuts & requested that we would drink the milk - telling us that it was very unwholesome to drink water when we were so fatigued - we then proceeded on through groves of Coconut & Palm trees for about half a mile when we came to the town which is situated on the northern declivity of an eminence that overlooks the sea on a pleasant little lawn with a grove of

March 1822

Cocoanuts on each side. The houses con-
 sisted of 7 houses each very neat though very
 differently constructed from ours, that I ever
 saw before. Here we were met by men women
 & children who presented us with the choicest
 fruits of the Island & ~~which~~ it was useless
~~to refuse~~ ~~refuse~~. The children were very lively
 & inquisitive & were evidently pleased
 in showing us they could talk English.
 At sunset they were all assembled together
 men women & children by our English
 man by the name of Adams who acted as
 pastor over them. They chanted a hymn
 to the praise of their maker after which
 they all knelt from the eldest to the
 youngest with the most solemn devotion
 while an appropriate prayer was read by
 Adams. We were then ~~to~~ summoned
 to supper which consisted of sweet
 baked bread, plantains &c. &c. —
 in the evening they requested us to visit
 their houses & were delighted with

March 1822

our manner of singing that I believe they
would have listened to us all night however
at 10 o'clock we separated for the night & were
conducted to our lodging rooms, where beds
were provided fit for a king to repose on
The man of the house sang an evening hymn
in which the whole family joined
he then made a prayer & we went to repose
In the morning I was waked by an. woman
her name was in the same room making
a supper with his little family all three
were round him the youngest of which
was not more than 2 years old the sight
struck me with pleasure & astonishment
It is truly surprising thought & I to see
a race of people who so lately descended from
unsocialized savages who even deny their
ancestors leaving their children in the hands
of a winter & mortality & teaching them
to fear God & worship him in the most
devout manner - After he had finished his
prayer the family descended in great affluence

3
March 1824

For our breakfast - I went & walked out
in the adjoining plantations of young banana
trees - banana trees & melons & the soil
was very fertile & sunny, promising a harvest
of full harvest - There are ten families, in
all the heads of which all tell the same stor-
y of land & have a like in every thing
a banana tree every one having but good - about
10 o'clock we were called to breakfast which consisted
of chicken, codfish, various ways with the most
pleasant and delicious banana bread, banana &
banana fritters, a delicious wine, and a hot
banana & banana - I was still hungry in readiness
for sea at 10 o'clock we arrived here in the night &
take leave of the inhabitants of this little har-
bour - They floated round us with hands in the
air eyes & presented us with some little
tokens of friendship & that we were to not pay
at them but visit them & take care as they
should be very welcome when we go -
They supplied us with most excellent & fresh
as the island produced nothing better, and they
were for them but seemed to be to have it in

March 1822

their power to serve us in however. Their
aid on them to accept some presents wh-
ich they received as tokens of friendship. —
Some of the lads & girls accompanying us to the
shore & assisted us in getting our luggage do-
wn the ~~then~~ hill which had become very
slippery from a shower of rain. That had recent-
ly fallen — Here a formal parting took place
which was very affecting had we been
their nearest & dearest relations their grief
could not have been portrayed in more strik-
ing colours — they wept bitterly & waved their
hands crying joy go with you till their voices
were lost in distance — our feelings at this time
may better be imagined than described
suffice it to say there was not one of us that
did not feel severe regret at parting with
our newly acquired friends — at 6 P.M. we
sailed away & left the Island also the whole wh-
ich had not finished water-ways — After having
said so much of ^{the inhabitants} this Island it may not
be amiss to give some account of it

March 1820.

~~Indians~~ to their origin - the follow-
ing is what I collected from Adams & the
others ^{men} to think better than authentic - In 1792 the Ship Bounty, com-
manded by Capt. Blyth was sent by the Engli-
sh government to Otaheite for the pur-
pose of collecting different kinds of bread
fruit trees to transplant in the west In-
dies - they lay there some time & collected
a number of different kinds of trees & their
seeds - when they were ready to sail the
Capt. found that his crew had formed
an attachment with the women of Ota-
heite that it was difficult to break he
however succeeded as he thought & sailed
for home - they had not been there but a
short time when one night the chief
mate who had the middle watch told some
of the crew that he had been laying a plan
to take the Ship & return to Otaheite & ask
of them if they would join him - they readily
assented & accordingly took the Capt. & three

March 1822

of the crew that were above to them gave
them the long boat with a little bread & wa-
ter & set them adrift - they then returned to
Otaheite where in a short time they beg-
an to disengage - part of them went ashore
to land while Christian* with the rest of
them took ~~the ship~~ each of them an Otaheite
girl for a wife together with 12 Otaheite
men & their wives & put to sea with the
ship resolving to find some uninhabited
Island & there spend the remainder of their
days knowing that should Capt. Blyth by
any accident reach England they would be
pursued & if found brought to justice - in a
few days they found Pitcairns Island which
is in lat 25° 45' S & long 130° 48' W discovered by
Capt. Carteret on a voyage round the world
they landed & found plenty of coconuts
young plantain, bananas, taro &c which
induced them to think it had been inhabit-
ed but a short time before - finding it a suitable
place for their retreat they took ~~all~~ such
things out of the ship as were of utility & set her
* the Chief mates name

March 1822

on fire for a short time they lived very peacefully & made considerable progress in agriculture at length the Ojibwa men began to think that the Englishmen were as on the whole more than that they had no right to do & they determined to see themselves of them at once in the end of the night they they attacked them killed 6 & wounded the others the one who begged them lives - The Ojibwa women have become very much attached to the Englishmen & determined to revenge their deaths - accordingly they the night following they murdered all the Ojibwa men leaving but 3 male inhabitants in the place except children that were very young shortly after one of the Englishmen died leaving Christian & Adams the only survivors of the murderers - In 1806 Christian died also leaving Adams in solitude to reflect on his last conduct which he was convinced had been criminal in the highest degree & which he has since endeavored to

March 1822

attained for by instructing the little son
that he was growing up in ignorance
in the ways of piety & virtue - How far he
has succeeded I have already stated - Capt
Blight after innumerable sufferings
reached Timore in his little boat from
whence he took passage to England from
thence he embarked in the Ship. Porpo
ise Capt Edwards in quest of the Bounty
& her mutineers - He found part of
them at itabeta but could obtain
no information respecting the Ship
they sailed for England but was unfortun
ately cast away on a reef of rocks on the
coast of Timore & a number of others
perished they however reached England
with part of the mutineers, which
were executed according to law
from Pit Carrow Island on the shore of
course for the coast of Chili - in the
the wind which had been blowing from

March 1822

229

The weather some time shifted to rain
in blue a fair prospect in the evening
of the 28th it became a heavy rain about 4
of an hour. At last we were obliged to hold
down the staysails & lay to a while.
On the 31st spoke the ship John Adams
of Nantucket in the port with 500
bbls - had lost her Capt. - The next day spoke
the ship Eagle of Nantucket 5 months out
+ no oil - kept company with the Adams
10 days - On the 6th of April we parted with
an agreeable shipmate - the Capt of the
Adams being in want of a third Vice
president on our Capt to part with Cal
eh Edry of Warren R & a young man of an
unexceptionable character & whose loss was
severely regretted by all the ship's company.
On the 11th we saw a shoal of sperm whales
the first we had seen for 2 months & so
we lowered the boats & killed 4 which together
produced 110 bbls the remainder of
the Adams.

April 1822.

On the 23rd spoke the Ship Thomas Norton
of London merchantmen bound to Valpa-
raiso - squared away in company with her
it sunset made the land run for it till 12
o'clock & bore too - the next day we run in to
the harbour of Valparaiso - found lying in the
harbour the U.S. Ship Franklin a 74 guns
Ship. Constitution 36 & schooner Dolphin
of 14 guns - an English frigate & ship of war
several merchantmen & two ~~men~~ whale
men - one the whale of Nantucket Capt
Coffin - 33 months out 500 bls the other
the Parmans of New Bedford Capt Lovel 17
months out 700 bls - On the 25th arrived the
Ship Herpes & Reuben of Nantucket - the
former Capt Jay 23 months out 900 bls
the latter 29 months 1200 bls - On the
30th arrived the two merchant from New
York - On the 2nd of May arrived the Ship
Independence of Nantucket Capt Swain
1200 bls - On the 4th arrived the Ship
Mercator of New Bedford 5 months out

May 1822

25 lbs of oil had lost one for must be
killed by a whale - we returned on ship
took in a quantity of potatoes &
other vegetables & on the 6th weighed anchor
and in company with the Independence
& went to sea - passed the Ship also lying
off on at the mouth of the harbor. - at
6 o'clock & 45 minutes we felt the shock of an
earthquake it resembled the rolling of
heavy carts over decks & lasted about 2 min
utes judged the land was 6 leagues distant - the
next day spoke the Ship Aurora & Vulcan of
Nantucket the former 29 months out 1500
lbs the latter 19 months out 1500 also -
the 6th commenced capturing the Aurora Independence
and Vulcan in sight - at 2 Pm a light breeze
sprang up at half past 2 we discovered the
Vulcan's boat fast to a whale we boarded the
boat & pulled about 7 miles the Aurora & found
they were fast to a large whale & tried get
him to spouting blood there being no success
in sight we returned to the Ship

2 May 1822

The next day last night of our combing the
whales - on the 10th we squarred the yards & run
down the Coast of Peru as far as the lat of 12th
in quest of Whales - in sight of the land most
part of the time - On the 13th spoke the Ship
Hero of Nantucket Capt. Shubuck 5 months
out 160 hbls - On the 15th saw whales &
lowered the boats in combing with the
Oreas & gave chase to them at sunset the
Starboard boat fastened to one & it was quite
dark before we landed him - we however suc-
ceded in killing him & by 9 o'clock had him ca-
bled along side the Ship - The next morning
cut him in & began to boil - in the afternoon
saw a large whale lowered the boats in
combing with the Oreas & fastened to him
with the Starboard boat but the Lion drew &
night coming on we were obliged to give him
up - at 9 o'clock the same evening spoke
the Ship John Adams for the second time
she had seen no whales since we had

May 1822

On the 17th of the whole the record is
she had got no whales since we hunted - the
next day, lost sight of the place & whole - On
the 19th saw a large whale hauled the boats
& chased him about 10 miles to windward
& gave up the chase - On the 21st fell in with
the Independence - On the 24th in lat 23-30
and 3 leagues west we felt the shock of an en-
terquake which lasted one minute & was
less violent than when - On the 25th passed an
English Frigate standing to the Northward
under a crowd of sail even to standing masts
with out standing sails - At sunset fell in with
the whole - the remainder of May in vain trying
remains - On the 4th of June saw the
Brig of London 12 months out - 18th
saw a ship hauled in - On the 6th we
sail & started our course for the Island of N
passing the morning on the coast
of Peru without much success - On the 17th
in lat 25th saw plenty of Finback whales
hauled the boats with the intention of kill-
ing one but did not succeed

June 1822

On the 25th the wind blew a gale from the South
so that we were obliged to heave to under three
sails - On the 26th the weather more rugged as we
went to the southward - On the 26th made the
Island of Massakuro bearing S E 12 leagues
westward for it till night under short sail
at 7 Pm bore two under three staysails the
wind blowing a gale from the Northward &
the sea running very high - The next morn-
ing at 8 o'clock set the fore & main topsails
& stood for the Island with an intention of
landing but found it so rugged & rarely
under the lead that we were obliged to heave
too had off shore - At 1 Pm we made sail &
kept off for Juan Fernandez at 11 bore
too - The Island of Massakuro is in lat 33° 45'
& long 80° 38' W - it rises in one continuous
mountain to a considerable height & its
slopes abound with seals - The next morning
at day light saw the Island of Juan Fernandez

June 18th

In the forenoon we made the Sound with
a stiff breeze in quest of a place to land
for wood & water. - The land had a very fer-
tile appearance large herds of goats were feed-
ing on the sides of the mountains & the slopes
were covered with green trees - finding no
convenient place to land on this side the Is-
land we concluded to anchor but not to a small bay
on the S. side we stood off & on during the
night & at daylight came to anchor off the bay & went
on shore with the cutting part of the boat for the
purpose of watering - we found three springs
on shore which were no doubt fresh & pure for
use - ~~they~~ there were a few cows & he-
res near the landing that were tame & the Span-
iards informed us that there plenty that
were wild in the mountainous parts. This Island
has been formerly inhabited by Spaniards
& the ruins of what there once been is quite
obvious. Although it was still barren -
the burning of some of the Spaniards

June 22

Lat 53.12 N Long 79.6 W
in long from 8 to 10 about 14 hours celebrat
a festival having been the 1st of July which

part of the walls of a church are built with
small greenish stones & the foundation of several
celling houses with fruit trees of different kinds
The Spaniards live in an old barack within
the walls of the fort & subsist chiefly on wheat
being introduced from England to cultivate
the soil which is very fertile & might
with little labour be made to produce
the necessities of life - we found plenty of
excellent water near the living place &
took on board 60 lbs. The next day we
went in quest of wood - finding it very difficult
to get near the mountains we took the
course of a river which we followed -
On 28th of July we went on shore & got a bull
steak which our Capt. bought for 5 \$ 9⁰⁰
of rice & ten gallons of molasses - At night we
quitted the yard & stood to the eastward - On the
2nd of August we saw a ship standing to the N. by
W. about 10 miles off - a school of whales - put off & parted
in with all three boats - the main boat in

July 1822

in the act of lancing him was struck with
his flukes under his bottom & stove in more
than a hundred places - the lashed boat
being fortunately near cut from her wheel
& went to some distance broken up the
men some of the bars & left the wreck
together with the whale which was re-
covered & returned to the ship - we then got
our spare boat on-board & broken up the
last whale & towed him to the ship.
The lashed boat soon turned her wheel up
& towed him to the ship ^{also} - the 2 whales pro-
duced 50 bbls - while we were boiling had raining weather
which obliged us to put the fires out sever-
al times - On the 7th of July 1822 at 4 P.M.
we took our departure from Juan Fernandez
for New Bedford with 1900 bbls of sperm oil
on board & through the mercy of Divine Pro-
vidence all hands in good health & high spiri-
ts - the next day all hands were busily employ-
ed in fitting the ship for Cape Horn in the
course of the day went down the signal mast

Feb'y 1822

Today all hands & masts & rigg'd in the ship
like a boom - On the 9th we burnt ^{the} old main
mast a new one & covered the main hatch
On the 12th in lat 40 long 72 saw whales we
cleared away the boats & after working among
them 4 hours, with insupportable diligence
they took themselves off & we were glad to go
along side the ship with one small whale
in the afternoon cut him in & began to boil
in the evening the wind sprang up & blew
a gale from the N accompanied with hail
& rain - at 12 o'clock put the fires out & got the
newest boat in & put the remainder of the whale
in cask - the next day we cooked what oil we had
in the boat out & stored it down the wind, till
blowing a gale - On the 14th finished boiling
out the whale & several barrels of oil during
the time which obliged us to put the fires out
this whale produced 15 bbls of oil the same
we found that we got the voyage
from the 14th to the 19th we had a disagreeable
weather accompanied with frequent squalls
of hail & some the worst we had had the 19th

July 1842

On the 20th we had a gale of wind from the N & were scudding under a close reefed main top sail & fore sail - at 8 P.M. bore too the wind increasing to the night being extremely dark. From the 21st to the 22nd had very cold weather with heavy squalls of hail & snow on the evening of the 22nd had a severe squall which left us

gale so that we unhoist it & left a main

The remainder of July we had the wind blowing a gale ahead & most of the time were bore too - it being in the winter season the weather was intensely cold & disagreeable - August

we arrived with the wind still blowing from the N & continued so until the 5th when it

changed & shifted to the South so that we were able to steer our course - On the 5th

in lat 57° & long 70 saw what we judged to be land after standing towards it about 24

we found it to be a mountain of ice which rose in the form of a pyramid at least

half a mile above the surface of the water and was about 2 miles in diameter

August 1822

In the course of the day we saw 8 of these Islands of ice - some of them rose in awfull grandure above the clouds & situation was at that time very disagreeable nothing but Islands of ice on one side & the inhospitable rocks of Raineres on the other - for 10 days we had not been able to get a correct observation & were obliged to shorten sail every night - ^{even if the wind was favorable} The next day the weather was extremely cold & the latter part the decks were covered with ice - in the afternoon saw two more mountains of ice - On the 4th saw land supposed it to be the ~~the~~ end of Raineres - the next day went up the main to gallant mast & yard - the weather very pleasant with a light breeze from the Southward - in the evening had a heavy squall of snow - On the 10th Staten land bore N by E dist 40 miles the wind rather blowing a light breeze - On the 14th in lat 52° 37' long 56° 29' we saw a large sperm whale talked of lowering for him but the weather being extremely rugged we found it impracticable - On the 18th in lat 47° 55' long 47° 53' we had a severe gale of wind which obliged us to take in all sail & heave too under bare poles at 11 P.M. all hands were called to secure the sails which were blowing loose in every direction - at 12

August 1822

men a sea horse as which carried away the fore
board part of our bulwark & a cask of powder
that was lashed on deck - finding the ship so
by too safe without some other sail we were obliged
to lace a strip of canvas in the miz rigging which
she kept her head & more to the sea - for about
7 hours it blew so as to baffle all description & we
were almost in man's back water edged that they never
experienced so heavy a gale before - in the evening
it moderated so that we set the fore sail & held
the ship her course - in the afternoon she fell
a sea which broke the gunwale of the fore boat
board in three places & stove a hole through the
bottom of the waist boat leaving us no boat to
lower even if a man should have been man-
aged - On the 22nd in lat 44. 50 I saw 14 whales
seen through a whale's lance the fore boat
fastened to one - in a few minutes she rounded
ed & took herself off with two men & three
hundred fathoms of towline all that we had
in the boat & we returned to the ship in the
forenoon part off & fastened with the waist
boat & after a half hour's contact she got too far

September 1822

The remainder of September we had fine pleasant
weather & all hand more busily employed in
setting the rigging painting the ship &c
& making preparations for home
etcetera commenced with the pleasant weather
a fine fair wind on the 3rd we found anchor
in the Gulf of Stream and took a cable
from N. E. which caused a sea
occasioned a very bad sea on the 4th at 9 a
m we landed as on the Starboard beam & carried
tore in the hullwork on the Starboard side
started some of the keel on the larboard
side - a quantity of water found its way
the cabin house which took the water
on into the sea scuppers & gave him a com-
plete lecture before he gained his keel
- our ship being found very much by
the storm made very bad weather of it &
we were obliged to send down the fore top gal-
lant mast & rig in the fore topmast
in order to make her hold the sea, you see at
10 AM we found a mass of ice in the harbor

October 1922

going to leave to the southward at night
we find ourselves out of the Gulf by the
discharge of ^{air} the next day the gale
is so that we made sail - On Sunday
at 7 we got soundings in Black & Blue
channel - the water - The
day we took a boat to the
mouth of the river in the morning
Sunday

